AL

PR - JP19950020010 19950208
TI - CLASS DESCRIPTION METHOD
PN - JP8212076 A 19960820
AP - JP19950020010 19950208
OPD - 1995-02-08
PA - MEIDENSHA ELECTRIC MFG CO LTD
IN - UNNO FUJIYA
IC - G06F9/44

TI - Class description method e.g. for C++ programming of object oriented paradigm - involves creating template function and exclusively assigns it to type define class

AB - J08212076 The method involves defining a first class (1) and encapsulates data which affect other instances within it. The data that is inherited from exterior is encapsulated within a second class (2). The first class is a data drive class which contains pointers to each of its instances. Whenever data updation takes place notification regarding the same is prepared.
- This notification is fed to virtual functions for the second class which is of client type. Then, a template type define class (4) is formed involving inheritance from the first class. Operator overloading is performed. Template function (F1) is contained within the type define class. Members which are commonly accessible from external are enclosed within public section of the three classes. Keys are assigned to each data member. The data members are distinguished using their corresponding keys.
- ADVANTAGE - Reduces programming time. Reduces number of bugs.
- (Dwg.1/1)

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AN - 1996-429440 [43]

TI - CLASS DESCRIPTION METHOD
AB - PURPOSE: To surely and easily change the data when the data of

dif[illegible] classes affect with each other.

- CONSTITUTION: A class C1 is prepared to secure succession of a class that is common to the classes which turn the data affecting other instances into capsules, together with a class C2 which secures succession of a class that is common to the classes which are affected by the external data, and a template function F1 which generates a class that overloads an operator in response to each data type and secures succession of the class C1. Thus it is possible to know the positions of classes which are actually different from each other while they are set in a single data array to each other. Then it is not necessary to specify a place where the data are updated by turning the affecting data into capsules. Thereby, the receiving method of the data updating notification is defined as a virtual function to the class C2 and the processing proper to the data which overload the same method to the classes to affect them can be described.

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(71)出願人　000006105
株式会社明電舎
東京都品川区大崎２丁目１番17号
(72)発明者　海野　富士也
東京都品川区大崎２丁目１番17号　株式会社明電舎内
(74)代理人　弁理士　志賀　富士弥　（外１名）

(54)【発明の名称】　クラスの記述方法

(57)【要約】
【目的】　異なるクラスのデータが互いに影響する場合のデータ変更を確実・容易にする。
【構成】　他のインスタンスに影響を与えるデータをカプセル化するクラスに共通のクラスを継承させるクラスＣ１と、外部のデータの影響を受けるクラスに共通のクラスを継承させるクラスＣ２と、各データ型に合わせて演算子をオーバーロードしクラスＣ１を継承させたクラスを生成させるためのテンプレート関数Ｆ１とを用意し、互いに単一のデータ配列にしながら実際には異なるクラスの位置を知ることができるようにし、影響を与えるデータをカプセル化してデータが更新される場所を特定することを不要にし、クラスＣ２にはデータ更新の通知を受けるメソッドを仮想関数として定義し、影響を受けるクラスに同名のメソッドをオーバーロードして影響を与えるデータ固有の処理を記述可能にする。

クラスと関数のデータ・メソッド構成図